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# The Lomond Press

VOL. 10 NO. 52

LOMOND, ALBERTA, September 9th., 1926

\$1.00 PER YEAR

## EXIT!

### The Lomond Press

After weathering the troublesome passage of time and struggle for existence for a period of ten years, The Lomond Press ceases to function with this issue. The decision to close out has not come without premeditation and hesitation. After seeing the country in the height of production, as from 1915 to 1918, it was hard to believe that a cycle of weather conditions would continue to such length that it should compel depopulation to great areas of Lomond's tributary territory.

However, the condition now exists and the result is that there is not a volume of business available sufficient to carry the publication charges of a newspaper, no matter how small to which the issue might be reduced.

It is not with unbounded pleasure that our business relations become necessarily severed. Many expressions of appreciation tendered us from time to time, encouraged us through many a trying period. Thus, to the subscribers and advertisers alike, many thanks are extended for past courtesy and patronage.

Thank You!

The present plant of The Lomond Press augmented by the introduction of the necessary labor-saving machinery required for the publication of a live country weekly paper, will be moved to Claresholm and operated under the business name of The Claresholm Local Press. The editor and family will take up their residence in that town as soon as the weather settles sufficiently to permit moving across country.

Dr. N. D. Steele is moving his office and residence from the Elliott and Elves houses, respectively, and consolidating in the house recently vacated by W. A. Teskey.

## LOCALETS.

The Lomond Consolidated Schools opened on Sept. 1st. with Mr. Allred, formerly of the Arrowwood school as principal, Miss Mary Maronda in the intermediate room, and Miss Irene Thompson in the primary room. In spite of the increased floor space in the high school room, the accommodation is heavily pressed. Several outside pupils have come to Lomond for the high school classes and of course an effort will be made to take care of them.

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R. B. Harrison is enjoying a visit from his sister, who arrived from Vancouver on Saturday. The Ladies Aid members met at the parsonage Saturday evening tendering a welcome and a bit of a house-warming.

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Before calling at the parsonage Saturday evening the ladies assembled in a body at the home of Mrs. R. L. King, presenting her with an address of appreciation and two handsome pieces of silver plate, significant of services in Lomond Church activities.

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The Lomond Sunday School is rehearsing for the annual Rally Day services to be celebrated Sunday, Sept. 26th., at 2:30 p.m. Incidentally, this will be Mr. Harrison's last Sunday on the Lomond Circuit.

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Encouraged by the success of tea held a week ago Saturday, when the Ladies Aid realized \$36, the ladies will again serve tea on election day, Mr. Towers again granting them the privilege of the Bank of Commerce building.

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Miss Gladys Phillips, Miss Grace Hartwick and Miss Hazel McManus intend entering the Calgary Normal School which opens about the last of this month.

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Misses Phylis Steele and Angeline Boe have entered the Calgary High School for the present term.

## THE WHEAT POOL AND TRADING IN FUTURES

IN the Chicago Price Current Grain Reporter, the organ of the Chicago Grain Trade, there appeared early in August an article referring to the delivery of three million bushels of wheat on the last day of July by the Pool to cover sales made on the July option. The Central Selling Agency of the Canadian Pools felt at the time that the article was not worth much attention. Recently, however, it has appeared as a paid advertisement in the form of a news item in practically all of the Western Canadian weekly newspapers. This advertisement was sent out by a general advertising agency already set up in stereotype plate forms with the following instructions to the newspapers:

"Do not add printers' or advertising marks of any kind to the plate."

In view of this organized effort to misrepresent the transaction to the farmers of the west, the following facts are hereby given:

On July 1st the Sales Department of the Canadian Pool knew of the existence of a short interest in July wheat. July is the one month in the year when there is the least actual wheat, owned by either the grain trade or the farmers, available for delivery and when attempts are most frequently made on the part of speculators to squeeze the market. It soon became evident that an attempt of this sort was to be made. The Pool had in store a fair quantity of No. 3 Northern wheat for which there was no immediate export sale, in competition with which on the world market there was a considerable quantity of No. 2 Hard Winter wheat from the United States, which was selling at from 18 to 22 cents under Canadian No. 1 Northern wheat. This attempt at a corner soon forced the price of July wheat up to a point where the Pool felt they should sell some of their wheat, especially as they were able to sell No. 3 Northern wheat at around 10 cents per bushel over the price at which No. 2 Hard Winter wheat was being sold. The "long" interests in July wheat acted apparently on the assumption that the Pool would not step into the market at this time and they were, therefore, naturally surprised when, instead of being able to force a cash settlement with the "short" interests at the close of the month, they were faced with the actual delivery of this wheat. With the expiration of the July option and the pricking of the bubble, the men who had attempted to squeeze the market found themselves with a large quantity of wheat on hand which they had bought at the inflated July prices and which they would now be compelled to dispose of in competition with the American wheat. In the meantime the Pool had obtained for its members a very good price for their wheat.

The Pool is charged in the article referred to with having depressed the market by the delivery of this wheat, yet, as a matter of fact, No. 1 Northern wheat is at the time of writing trading slightly above the price at which it stood on July 1st. The statement is also made that the Pool had been throwing wheat on the market during the month of July in quantities which had checked advances. This statement

is also disproved by the actual figures. On July 2nd the price was \$1.49½, on July 31st it was \$1.59½ and the high point reached between these dates was \$1.62½.

The charge is also made that the Pool is speculating in futures contrary to its expressed principles. The fact is that the Pool takes advantage of every available market to dispose of the farmers' wheat and on this occasion it happened that the attempted corner gave the Pool an opportunity to sell a quantity of wheat which they had actually at their disposal at a price which was temporarily higher than other markets offered. The Pool was not selling paper wheat with the object of buying it in again at a lower price, which is the method of the speculators, but was disposing of farmers' grain which they had for sale.

These are the facts of the operation and show that the "long" interests in July wheat lost out in their efforts to rig the market for their own benefit, while the Pool had succeeded in marketing, at a very satisfactory price, a large quantity of wheat.

The above article issued by the Central Selling Agency of the Canadian Wheat Pools.

## Here and There

Beating the train to the crossing is always a risk in favor of the train but when a motorist halts his car and waits until an engine is almost alongside him before he tries to get over, then the risk becomes an absolute certainty—against the motorist. This was the case recently in Toronto where a car was signalled to stop by the watchman at a crossing, obeyed the signal, and then decided he would still try and get over. Fortunately there were no injuries and the only sufferer was the automobile.

Pictures of Gertrude Ederle's swimming of the English Channel were sent aboard Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Scotland at the last minute at Southampton and then passed to a waterplane near Anticosti and by it delivered to airplanes at Rimouski, thus beating other pictures speeding to New York on ocean liners by a full twenty-four hours. This is regarded as one of the cleverest and speediest methods of reaching this continent from Great Britain that has ever been successfully accomplished.

Members of the Empire Parliamentary Association, numbering twenty-one delegates from the Parliaments of the United Kingdom and the Irish Free State arrived in Canada recently on board Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Scotland. They travelled across the Dominion from Quebec to Vancouver, stopping en route at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. They sailed by S.S. Aorangi from Vancouver, August 25 for Sydney, Australia, where they will attend the Association Conference to be held in September and October.

LOMOND, ALBERTA, SEPT. 9, 1926

### LOCALETS

A. C. Scratch, independent, contesting Bow River constituency under endorsement of the conservative organization, met a good representation at his Lomond meeting last night and was accorded an attentive hearing, even though it was plainly evident that the larger percentage of those present were avowedly Garland supporters. As a challenger of Garland a large part of the speaking was devoted to attacking Garland's conduct in relation to the natural resources bill and the customs scandal. Scratch virtually committing the responsibility for result to Garland alone. The speaker indicated his position as being in accord with Meighen's tariff policy—placing it in control of an independent tariff commission. He claimed an open mind on the Crows Nest freight agreement, and did not know but what better rates could yet be negotiated if the freight structures were reconsidered. He declared himself in favor of protection to the coal industry sufficient to place the Alberta coal in Ontario. The speaker lambasted the constitutional issue as a political move of Garland's to gain prestige among the foreign mining element in Drumheller valley. As Mr. Scratch spoke at Travers earlier in the evening Mr. Douglas opened the meeting and spoke in support for more than an hour.

Considerable subscription arrears are due the Lomond Press and subscribers are requested to make payment to B. King at the Lomond post office.

Friends of Mrs. J. H. Williamson will learn with regret that her sister, Mrs. Wylie of Tregarva, Sask., who has visited in Lomond on different occasions, is a sufferer in the final stages of cancer. Mrs. Williamson was called to her sister's bedside a short time ago.

Irvin Anderson, recently of Arrowwood, has signed on as assistant to H. N. Hanna in the U.G.G. elevator in Lomond.

P. C. Hepburn, Alberta government agent, is again in Lomond for the winter.

The Hendricks sisters have taken up residence in the Frank Brown house, and likewise the Andrews sisters in the Hughes house.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ost and Miss Jean Adams motored to Calgary last week-end.

FOR SALE, privately.—A number of colts, ready to wean, and others, broken and unbroken. Part proceeds to go toward good and needy purposes. Terms, cash or credit. Apply to Geo. Whitley, Lomond.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Chambers of Bad-

ger Lake desire to extend to their many friends and neighbors their heartfelt thanks and appreciation for all the kindness and sympathy tendered them at the time of the death of their daughter, Eva; and to acknowledge the numerous floral tributes.

O.R. Olson has leased a wheat farm near Carseland and will move there for the 1927 crop year.

Mark Harris had the honor of delivering the first 1926 wheat to Lomond. It was stubble wheat headed dead ripe and threshed on the spot. The yield was about nine bushels and the grade No. 1.

The Beaver Lumber Co. yard is a regular hive of industry in the construction of cook cars. Boss Clements has a regular contracting crew mutilating lumber.

FOR SALE — House 20x24, two floors, large kitchen cabinet built in, 25 bbl. iron cistern, for \$400.—R. L. King, or apply at the Lomond Post Office.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Sinclair are down from Calgary for the

harvest season, making headquarters with Gordon Elliott's

J. H. Williamson and Jos. Beguin have sold the following separators in this district this season: — a 28-in. J. I. Case to Magnuson Brothers, Urdal and Stokes, a 20-in. Nichols & Sheppard to H. C. Ficht, a 20-in. Nichols & Sheppard to Otto Johnson & Sons, Wheat Centre,

besides promoting deals on several used outfits.

Mrs. George Whitley and boys were in Calgary for a week, but were unable to bring little May home, as further abscesses had developed in her ears.

Mrs. Erskine and Andrew were in Calgary for a few days last week.

## Patronage Dividend Payment ONE CENT PER BUSHEL

A Patronage Dividend of one cent per bushel is being paid on street grain purchased by United Grain Growers Limited during the past crop year.

Holders of patronage dividend receipts should present them to be cashed at elevator where street grain was delivered.

### UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

## MEN'S OVERCOATS

Men who require new overcoats this season will find us with a wonderful showing of such garments which not only embody the comfort giving qualities so much desired, but are the height of fashion's decree. The prices are reasonable.

We have a large stock of men's suits, mackinaws, underwear, boots, sox and so forth.

## Harvest Grocery Service

We have always met the extra demand of the harvest season and are well prepared to serve you through the present season.

## Elliott, Argue & Co.



## E. J. Garland Defends U.F.A. Principles in Very Able Address

E. J. Garland, U. F. A. candidate in Bow River, addressed a well attended meeting in Lomond last Friday night. Mr. Garland spoke for nearly three hours, covering the principal events of the last session of parliament, leading up to the dissolution. He certainly presented his case in a very scholarly manner, meeting the criticisms of his opposition point by point. He gave the entire history of the natural resources episode, which was indeed an enlightenment to the public. He took up R. B. Bennett's allegations against him in that connection made at a Bassano meeting in the interests of A. C. Scratch, the opposition candidate. As the allegations were in part a challenge to Premier Brownlee, he quoted Brownlee's rebuke to Bennett and announced that as a result the Premier was undertaking to address a number of meetings in Bow River constituency in support of the U. F. A. candidate. In connection with the Alberta coal industry, the speaker maintained that it was as a direct result of pressure brought upon the government by the progressives that an order was passed authorizing the Board of Railway Commissioners to investigate and ascertain the actual cost of transporting Alberta coal to the Ontario market, so that parliament could deal with the matter intelligently. The speaker dealt with the customs scandal and did not minimize the rotten state of affairs revealed therein. But, he maintained that before any party should make political capital out of such dirt, it should come before the public without stain or suspicion, and quoting from the text of the enquiry he demonstrated that it was not safe for either party to take the "simon pure" attitude before the judicial enquiry completes its investigation and makes its final report. As for the tariff Garland maintained credit for the progressive group for the reductions in the auto industry. Credit was extended to the liberals for the reductions made in the income tax and postal charges. Mr. Garland explained in detail the so-called "bargaining" conducted between the progressive group and the lib-

erals and conservatives alike. The result of which he claimed brought to the people of Canada in the last session the greatest volume of advanced legislation in the history of Canadian parliament. Garland enunciated a policy whereby if adopted no premier could ask for dissolution of parliament without the consent of parliament gained by a majority vote. He took up the constitutional issue in the technical sense only, supporting his opinions by quotations from eminent authorities.

W. H. Smith is making slow but certain progress toward recovery, being off duty and taking an enforced rest cure at his residence.

## There is Bound to be a Big Crop Next Year

One has to reverse his processes of memory back to the early days of this settlement in order to recall other times when rainfall was so prevalent. For a solid week rain has been the general order and the entire country is literally flooded. Needless to say, all harvesting operations are at a standstill and without immediate dry weather grain in the stook is bound to sprout and mould. At the time of writing this article to-day, the sky gives some indication of clearing, but E. R. Barnett stands as a witness

that sky indications cannot be depended upon. The rainfall since September 1st, has been in excess of four inches. The optimists see in this great prospect for next year. Here is the hope for a cycle of prosperity equal the cycle of depression now ending. The highways and byways are anything but speedways, but an occasional car has been seen navigating along. A new crop of pasture grass is springing up and livestock will enter the winter season fortified with a comfortable layer of fat and the possibility of a good winter's range.

The Jordan family of Garrard School District have leased the Elliott cottage for the school year.

## Name Famous in Business History Is Merged With That of Great Railway



W. S. Stout  
President of Canadian  
Pacific Express Co.

There is much of Canadian business history hidden behind the recently announced fact that the Dominion Express Company has changed its name to "Canadian Pacific Express Co." During almost half a century of service to Canada and the Canadian people the name of the old company has come to be a household word across the country, and it would be a regrettable fact that this old name should pass were it not for the fact that the institution it represents assumes a name even more closely identified with Canadian history and more widely representative abroad of the varied activities of Canadian life.

When forty-four years ago W. C. Van Horne, later Sir William, then vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, desired to place the express service on the company's lines in the hands of a regular express company, the Dominion Express Company which had been incorporated in 1873, was formed with W. S. Stout, a very young expressman as Superintendent. His job was to give service over Canadian Pacific lines, extending from Rat Portage, now Kenora in the east of Oak Lake in the west, a distance of 445 miles and he was able to carry on with a horse and second-hand wagon and seven agencies.

When the same Mr. Stout, who has for many years been president, announced the change of name a few days ago, that one horse and wagon and seven agencies had increased to over 4700 agencies scattered all over Canada and to the far corners of the earth while fleets of motor vehicles bearing the name of the company plied the streets of all the principal cities of

the world, and the Dominion Express had established a name in financial and transportation circles that was universally honored. The change was made, Mr. Stout said, in the hope that in other countries where the name and services of the Canadian Pacific are better known and more extensively advertised and where, to a very large extent, the credit of Canada is one with that of the parent transportation system, such good-will as is held by the rail and steamship company will reflect to the advantage of the express company.

Mr. Stout and his few assistants had a hard up-hill fight in those early days. It is interesting to know that the president of a large express company in the United States turned down an opportunity to place his service on the Canadian Pacific because, in his opinion, the railway would shortly go under the auctioneer's hammer.

The new express company had not only to move traffic but to help create it. In those days the management was a free agent in naming rates. At that time, it was possible to and the company did make low rates to encourage the farmer, the fruit grower and the fisherman without great regard for the cost or the profit of the moment. It was also free from the necessity of extending unprofitable rates to others not requiring them, and had power to withdraw unprofitable rates when they had served



First general offices of the Dominion Express Co. Winnipeg 1882.

the purpose for which they were made.

In 1884 operations were extended from Rat Portage to Port Arthur and a traffic route formed using steamers between Owen Sound and Prince Arthur's Landing as Port Arthur was then called. This arrangement continued until the eastern and western lines of the company were joined on the north shore of Lake Superior.

To develop traffic in advance of the laying of Canadian Pacific rails, the express company went ahead by

means of wagon stage routes some of which served the public for a number of years. Shippers will recall the Ayr-Paris and Brantford route, which was opened in 1892 and continued as a stage route until 1903. Other stage routes in the east continued for twenty-five years and the same thing took place in the west where very frequently lake and river steamers took the place of the stage. It was in 1895 that the company first engaged in the money order business which has developed into a large part of its activities.



The present general offices of the company at Toronto.